

WESTERN WORKER

WESTERN ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A.
[SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL]

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National Recovery Act

"RECOVERY ACT" TO LOWER WAGES!
STRIKE TO RAISE THEM!
JOIN THE TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE!

The worst dictatorship ever imposed upon the labor movement in the entire history of the United States, not even excepting the period of the last world war, has just been instituted by the so-called National Industry Recovery Act. Roosevelt has taken a page out of the book of the methods of Mussolini and Hitler.

Under the provisions of this act:
1—Roosevelt has the right to license any industry. Through this power he can shut down any industry which won't accept his dictates simply by refusing to issue a license.

2—But worst of all he has the right to dictate all hours, wages, working conditions, etc., and determine which unions shall represent the workers.

The bosses through their Chamber of Commerce and their government have long been concerned over the weakening of the A. F. of L. Talk was free in Washington about the necessity of subsidizing Green, Woll and Co., so as to help gather up all the working class sheep into the capitalist slaughter house. "Otherwise the workers might become militant." But in this recovery act a way to accomplish the same purpose has been found. Under Section 6 (b):

The President is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations designed to insure that any organization availing itself of this title shall be truly representative of the trade or industry or subdivision.

In other and plainer words, the President—or more accurately his agents—will decide which union represents the workers. Will he make the ranch owners deal with the Cannery & Agricultural Workers Union? Will he make the ship-owners deal with the Marine Workers Industrial Union? Will he dissolve the company union Shop Crafts Association in the railroad shops?

Not much! Just the opposite. Roosevelt will appoint corporation lawyers, bankers and other capitalists as his representatives. A number of fake organizations will be established. Many workers will be fooled or black-jacked into joining it, and a war will start to outlaw the militant unions, especially those affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League. We already have the indications of this in the attempt to revive the defunct A. F. of L. "Lettuce packers" union in Watsonville, and the non-existing I. L. A. on the San Francisco waterfront.

And to cover this dictatorship, Roosevelt's bill hypocritically says in Section 7 (a1):

Employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

But even the "collective bargaining" is made ridiculous by Section 7 (c), where the President can reject any demands, even after the workers won them from the employers, and set up a set of conditions in the industry of his own. This section reads:

Where no such mutual agreement has been approved by the President, he may investigate the labor practices, policies, wages, hours or labor, and conditions of employment in such trade or industry, thereof and . . . prescribe a limited code of fair competition fixing . . . conditions of employment. (Only legal verbiage is left out).

How this works out can be seen by the fact that in the textile industry minimum wages were set at \$12.00; in needle industry, where workers have been getting about \$22.00, the scale was set at \$15.00; and even where the California minimum wage law calls for \$16.00 for women, exactly such "collective bargaining" as the President is now organizing reduced the scale to "minimum" of \$13.20 and this is just a fraud because it is not enforced and the (Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

FISHERMEN, CANNERY WORKERS UNION ORGANIZED

Includes All Workers in Industry; For Fighting Policy

SEATTLE, Wash., July 1.—At a multi conference of fishermen and cannery workers held here last Sunday, June 25, the Fishermen's and Cannery Workers' Industrial Union was formed. The union includes all net fishermen, oyster and clam diggers, company seiners, trap and wheel fishermen and salmon cannery workers.

The recent successful united front strike which involved about seventeen thousand fishermen and cannery workers on the Pacific Coast proved the need of a militant union. In this struggle, rank and file pressure on reactionary leadership of many unions, Governors' Committees, etc., who tried to break the strike, was what won.

Enthusiasm for the new union is great. The next day after the conference 120 joined the union in Tacoma alone.

A convention has been called for November when the constitution will be adopted. Emil Linden of Astoria, Ore., has been elected secretary, and Joe Koljic of Tacoma, chairman. A provisional committee has been elected, and a program for building the union by drawing in other organizations and workers in the industry laid out.

ILA LONGSHOREMEN URGED TO ELECT HONEST LEADERS

Marine Workers Industrial Union Calls For Organization of Fighting Groups

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—On Friday, July 2, a meeting called by the supporters of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and the "Waterfront Worker," to discuss the situation arising out of the Industrial Recovery Act, took place, and about 100 longshoremen were present.

At the meeting it was brought out that the great influence of the widely circulated "Waterfront Worker" resulted in a complete discrediting of the Blue Book Company Union, as well as the arousing of the workers on the basis of the many grievances existing. However, the A. F. of L. misleaders preparing to sell out the workers, when negotiations take place for Recovery Bill wage codes on the waterfront, have started an organization drive, and many workers believing that this is the old Red Book Union, known as a fighting union from the past, being revived, have been signing up in great numbers.

Speakers called upon those stevedores who have already joined the International Longshoremen (A. F. of L.) to organize fighting groups (Continued on Page 3, Col. 8)

T.U.U.L. CALLS WORKERS TO FIGHT "RECOVERY ACT" CUTS

HUGE WAR PLANS ON PACIFIC SPEED AUGUST FIRST DRIVE

S. F. Workers Organizations Plan Anti-War Parade on Anniversary of World War Beginning

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The first conference of Bay Area workers organizations to prepare a huge August 1st anti-war rally took place on Saturday, July 1, with 18 organizations present.

The decision was made that a parade be organized up Market street in San Francisco, to Civic Center. Parades will likewise be organized from five neighborhoods to converge at Civic Center. An indoor meeting will take place that same evening, at Larkin Hall, Civic Auditorium.

Another conference will take place on July 16th, 10:30 a.m., at California Hall, to make final mobilization plans.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—A new \$75,000,000 program of battle-ship modernization to be started immediately, and the developing of two main naval bases on the Pacific Coast are America's latest steps in the armaments race on the Pacific. This construction, in addition to the \$238,000,000 program for thirty-two new battleships, is to be carried out as part of the "Public Works" program, under the guise of unemployment relief.

Its aim is to at once raise the United States fleet to 100% war efficiency and, according to Secretary of the Navy Swanson, "modernize present ships of the line, lengthening the range of their guns, and other additions."

The two main bases are to be San Francisco, Calif., and Bremerton, Wash. Further, the submarine and destroyer base at San Diego is to be strengthened with the building of a \$352,680 floating dry dock for naval repairs.

Swanson's revised and enlarged war preparations "to control the seas in defense of the nation AND ITS INTERESTS," call for close co-operation of the navy and the (Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

L. A. Anti-Fascist Meet

LOS ANGELES, July 3.—A huge meeting to protest Hitler fascism, called by the United Front Committee Against Fascism, will take place on Wednesday evening, July 12, at the Philharmonic Auditorium.

Speakers include Lewis Browne, professor Hoffman, Dr. Rosanoff, Samuel Davidovitz, Elstein and other prominent speakers.

LONDON ECONOMIC CONFERENCE SHOWS WAR DANGER GROWS

More Extensive Military Preparations Follow Disagreements

LONDON, July 2.—The London Economic Conference, supposedly called for establishing an agreement among the Imperialist powers to plan a solution for the ever deepening crisis, has now been proven a farce, and it is a matter of days when it shall be adjourned. Thus far it has brought out into the open a most bitter conflict between U. S. imperialism on the one hand and the French and British on the other. The countries sit on a gold basis, in fear of the keen competition of American products, resulting from the inflation policy, demand that the U. S. agree on stabilization of the dollar.

Roosevelt flatly refused, and the currency war will now take on a sharper form than ever, with France surely going off the gold standard. Germany also faces a financial catastrophe.

The fact that the conference only sharpened the relations between the imperialist powers, places more sharply the growing war danger, as is evidenced by the fact that for the past weeks a greater appropriation was made for military construction in many countries, especially in the United States.

The Communist International calls for the most intense preparations for the greatest anti-war demonstrations on August 1st.

Oakland Government For Jim-Crowism

CITY OF OAKLAND
CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF CITY CLERK
June 24, 1933.

Permit No. 1763
DIN 120

Violet Orr,
Workers Education Association,
645 22nd Street,
Oakland, Calif.

Dear Madam:

Please be advised that upon recommendation of the Chief of Police your application to conduct dances at Roosevelt Hall on Saturday June 24th and on Saturdays (and Wednesdays) thereafter, is hereby denied. This adverse recommendation is because of the fact that there would be a mixture of races at such dances.

Yours very truly,
CITY MANAGER

The above is a facsimile of a letter sent in reply to a permit request for workers' dances, in Oakland. The city officially goes on record for race discrimination and ignores the 14th and 15th amendments guaranteeing Negroes rights.

SAN DIEGO JURY VOTES 10-2 TO FREE YOUTH DAY VICTIMS

Pack Court For Defense of Workers Arrested May 30

SAN DIEGO, June 28.—With the court room packed to capacity and workers crowding the halls, the jury returned a verdict of ten to two for acquittal in the trial of William Gable, Sam Klapperman, Will Geer and Joe Klapperman, who were charged with "inciting to riot" on National Youth Day, May 30.

The hung jury report came after Leo Gallagher's closing speech which lasted more than two hours and covered every detail of the case.

Realizing the frame-up attempt was too obviously raw, the prosecution did not call their main witnesses—Policeman Pickering, who they said received the first blow, Glick, the marine who led the po-

OAKLAND COUNCIL ON RECORD FOR JIM CROW POLICY

Refuse Permit For Dance to Which Negroes Are Invited

OAKLAND, July 2.—The Oakland city government has placed itself on record for the policy of race discrimination, in a letter sent to the Workers Educational Assn., refusing a dance permit on the ground that "there is a mixture of races at such dances."

The letter is signed by Ossian E. Carr, city manager. A delegation representing several workers organizations is being sent to the City Council, to protest this Jim Crow policy. Workers organizations are called upon to send protests to the city manager and council.

lice attack on the workers and the legionnaire, Sherwood, who beat women and children with a whip.

A. F. OF L. LOCALS TO BE TURNED TO COMPANY UNIONS UNDER ACT

Workers Called to Form Fighting Groups in All Unions to Prevent Sell-Out Tactics of Leaders

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The passage of the Roosevelt "Recovery Act" was a sign for the A. F. of L. labor fakers to launch a so-called organization drive under the guise that labor should take advantage of the act. The San Francisco Central Labor Council elected a committee of five to cooperate with the Chamber of Commerce for carrying through the NIRA provisions. On the waterfront efforts are being made to revive the decrepit International Longshoremen's Union.

In Watsonville, in an effort to prevent the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union from speaking for the workers whose wage codes are proposed by the boss ranchers, an old forgotten Lettuce Packers Union is being revived, and fakers are placed at the head.

T. U. U. L. CALLS FOR FIGHT

The Trade Union Unity League, and its affiliated unions, have issued a call to the workers, to organize, so as to be able to resist codes that mean wage cuts. Pointing out that only the T. U. U. L. fights the wage cutting "Recovery Act" the workers are called upon to form groups in all shops of A. F. of L. and other reactionary controlled unions, such as will fight to maintain the highest possible standards for the workers, for a strike against wage cuts, and to resist all attempts of officials to sell them out for the sake of the bosses' sanction to collect dues.

TEXTILE WAGE CODE MEANS BIG CUT FOR WORKERS

\$12 Minimum Wage Shows Aim of "Recovery Act"

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—The entire country received a practical example how the Recovery Act works when the textile operators formally placed before the government their plan, including a minimum wage of \$13 per week in the Northern States, and \$12 per week in the southern states, for 40 hours.

That the rates set are a wage cut for the majority of the textile workers is made especially clear in the answer given to the demand that child labor be abolished.

Johnson the administrator of the (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

500 MINERS FORCE R. F. C. OFFICE TO FIND RELIEF FUNDS

TRINIDAD, Colo., June 29.—A demonstration of 500 workers, led by the Unemployed Council, forced the Las Animas R. F. C. Board to change their minds about cutting off relief on the excuse that there was no more money, and dig up \$2000 in a hurry.

The workers were determined that money or no money they were going to eat. As a result of the march on the court house hardly any unemployed are now without relief, and the U. C. has doubled its membership. Thirty-eight joined in a group last Saturday.

Most of the unemployed here are miners. —M. A.

RANKS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BERRY STRIKERS SOLID

5000 Still Out Despite Sell Out by Mexican Consul

LOS ANGELES, July 3.—Another attempt made today to get scale for the Agricultural fields at the relief workers city mission failed completely.

EL MONTE, Calif., June 30.—About 5000 agricultural workers in San Gabriel Valley, Orange County and the beach cities, Venice and Santa Monica are still out on strike.

Last Monday the workers rejected a compromise offered by Fitzgerald, Washington representative of the Roosevelt administration who tried to sell out the workers by telling them that the ranchers cannot afford to pay the increase in wages they demand and that the bosses would rather let their crop rot in the fields than pay a living wage.

In response to an ad in the local papers, put in by the ranchers offering all those who want to pick the berries themselves for one cent per box, hundreds flocked to the fields. The Mexican workers in El Monte organized into picketing committees and pulled out over one hundred on one of the ranches. The police came and dispersed the pickets. One worker refusing to move, offered resistance and was jailed. The worker suffered a broken nose.

After this militant demonstration the Mexican vice consul, Hill, again showed up with his right hand man, Armando Flores, leader of the Mexican "Pro Strike Committee." He again told the workers that if they will "keep away from the reds" they will get the support of the Mexican government.

Leaflets issued by the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union exposing the role of the consul and Fitzgerald were distributed in the strike area.

Hundreds of thugs mobilized by the Los Angeles Sheriff are guarding all roads to the camps.

ARIZONA MELON PICKERS PREPARE FOR STRIKE

Demands Sent to Bosses; May Come Out This Week

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 1.—Preparing to strike against the 15c an hour pay offered melon pickers, workers in the Arizona section are organizing into the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union. Workers throughout Salt River Valley are joining the union. Demands adopted by the workers at mass meetings have been sent to the Fruit Growers Association. If they are not met, the strike may be called this week.

Unions are established here and in Peoria, Glendale, Alhambra, Toluca and Mesa. Delegates are organizing on many ranches. A strike committee has been elected by the workers.

Very Few Hired on "Recovery Projects"

By E. A. THOMAS

The Wall Street program of putting over a huge bill of military construction behind the cloak of "unemployment relief" and "recovery" is well typified by the two bridges to be built across San Francisco Bay. One particularly, the Golden Gate bridge, from the Presidio army reservation across the Golden Gate to Fort Baker on the Marin County side, is to be the key link of a fast military highway running along the coast from Mexico to Canada. With only passenger traffic to feed it, this structure has no more economic basis for existence than has the new Marin air bombing field it leads to.

FEW MEN NEEDED
"As many as possible will be put to work immediately on all major sectors of construction," says the state director of public works.

When the campaign for these projects was being pushed last year, publicity figures on how many men would be hired ran as high as 16,000.

San Francisco Bay Bridges, Ballyhooed As Means For Returning Prosperity, Prove Only Instruments For Craft and Profit. Only 150 Working

\$1,080,000 Fee to Bridge Engineer

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—At a meeting of the Golden Gate Bridge Board, a motion was adopted that the Engineer, J. B. Strauss, return from New York and get busy to "earn" the \$1,080,000 which is his fee for the job.

The engineer, claiming to be ill, was charged by some to be looking for new business in New York. He already collected \$165,000 of the "relief money" as a payment. His demand for another \$14,000 for a little side job was put aside by the board. The board seems to be looking hard for excuses to explain the slow progress of the "recovery project."

ed February 26. Now, by the end of June, fewer than 100 men are working.

On the Oakland-San Francisco bridge, the engineers' original estimates for publicity purposes were \$75,000,000. These were trimmed to \$55,000,000 with "savings" in the competitive bids which were finally accepted. And a large part of those "savings" represent the slashing of wages, and the substitution of ma-

chinery for men. Unemployment relief means to capitalists, not that men shall be put to work, but that their equipment shall be profitably employed. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation purchased \$61,400,000 of state bonds to finance the job. For these projects, a part of the attempts at industrial recovery, are a boon to the bankers and industrialists—for which the unemployed are used merely as a ladder

on which to reach the plums. During the four years of construction, 6000 men, it is promised, will get jobs at various times on the San Francisco-Oakland bridge. This is not even a full 6000 out of the one million unemployed in California, because it is expected half of the workers will be brought out from the East by the companies who got the contracts.

NOT MORE THAN 500
Actually, not more than 500 men will be employed at any one time

in construction on the six sectors of the project, including the spans and the approaches from either side of the bay. About fifty men have secured employment to date on the six contracts awarded, which total \$36,841,315. This work is moving labor-saving equipment into place, preparing sites for the cofferdams, and getting the concrete mixing plants ready to pour 2000 cubic yards a day.

The fact that 136,000 tons of concrete used for one of the anchorages alone (costing \$1,136,000) can be poured in 70 days, shows what a huge part of the "relief" will not (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Canned Goods of Firm Bankrupt 12 Years Fed to San Francisco Jobless

HEARING EXPOSES GRAFT IN S. F. RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

Condemned Canned Goods, Rotten Food, Being Given to San Francisco Jobless

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—Thanks to conflicts among the politicians and grafters in the City Hall, many facts leaked out at the hearing held Wednesday evening, June 28, at the Health Center Building, which verify the charges made by the Charity Workers Protective Union against Wollenberg's administration of relief. The hearing was ordered by a committee appointed by Mayor Rossi to whitewash the charges made.

Workers on relief testified to bribery, purchase of moldy bacon, distribution of 12-year-old canned goods and shortening unfit for human consumption. The superintendent of the Durant School accused the Charities of employing non-residents and paying them from \$40 to \$200 per month.

Sent to the grocery by Mrs. Ainsley as an inspector to investigate losses of butter, eggs and other food as well as to watch the activities of Mr. Coyle, the manager, Hamerstead, an unemployed worker, charged Coyle with accepting a bribe from Mr. Kruger of the Pacific Box Co. Coyle bought from Kruger regardless of lower bids from other firms.

12-YEAR-OLD FOOD

Ferguson, receiving clerk at the grocery, also accused Coyle of being crooked and profiting on boxes. He testified that hundreds of pounds of moldy bacon, purchased from Swift & Co., were sent out to families after the refusal of Mr. Burg to send them back. Canned goods, so old that the cans were rusty and had to be rebuffed, lacquered and painted with tar, were distributed in spite of the testimony of Mr. Larson, canned food expert, that under no circumstances should canned vegetables be used after the second year. Some goods carried the label of McCarty & Co., bankrupt 12 years ago.

Mr. Stephenson, superintendent of Durant School, asserted that workers from St. Mary's Park were loaded on trucks and made to work on estates belonging to Crocker at a cost of \$600 to the city. Ready to give oath to all his statements, he charges Miss Ainsley with being drunk many times while in her office, with payrolls being padded, and checks being made out for non-existent persons.

ROTTEN PEACHES

Further evidence of inefficiency was shown in the storing of 17 tons of shortening over three months in the Associated Charities warehouse before being distributed, although unfit for use. After distributing 103 of 140 cases of peaches, the warehouse received another shipment of 200 cases, which were condemned, as were the 37 remaining cases. However, 103 cases of rotten peaches were eaten by the unemployed. It was charged that the city could have saved \$48,000 by calling for bids on delivering groceries in January instead of in June. There are no records of Wollenberg calling for new bids, although he admits that 15c is paid now compared with a new bid for 9c per box.

During the meeting Wollenberg was very nervous at each additional exposure. He attempted to whitewash the whole affair to the members of the Mayor's committee.

Charity Workers Union Acts On Relief Expose

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—At a lively meeting of the Charity Workers Protective Union Friday night a resolution was adopted demanding that the Citizens Relief Committee translate President Roosevelt's 32-hour week gesture into a concrete reality by inaugurating a 32-hour week on all forced labor jobs with no reduction in grocery or meat check allowances.

Another resolution adopted pointed out that the lives of workers and their families had been imperiled and many had been made deathly sick from eating the ancient canned goods forced on them by Mr. Wollenberg and the Associated Charities, and demanded that Mr. Wollenberg be removed as Relief Administrator at once, and cash be paid instead of groceries.

CHARITY WORKERS UNION WINS STRIKE ON RELIEF JOB

Solidarity of Workers Makes Wollenberg Give in

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—A victory was scored by 54 unemployed workers on relief work in Sharp's Park, San Mateo County, who today forced Wollenberg, San Francisco director of relief, to accept their demands.

Herded into open trucks at 7:15 a. m. while a heavy fog rolls in and driven 20 miles to Sharp's Park in Salada Beach, workers were forced to walk a mile for the stinky noon lunch consisting of hamburger, mashed potatoes covered with sickening onion gravy, two pieces of bread and jello with white sauce. After the meal it was decided to elect a committee of three to present demands to the straw boss. The demands were: first, to quit work at 3 p. m.; second, to have election day off; third, to have clean cups; fourth, from the next day on the workers would not leave the barn before 8 a. m. and return not later than 4 p. m. every work day. The committee presented the demands and at 3 p. m. we quit 100%.

The following morning, election day, the boss had most of the workers in the trucks at 7:45 a. m., on the promise that they would be brought back to vote at 1 p. m. The committee arrived and convinced them to stand pat on the decision for taking off the whole day. All jumped off the truck, which drove away. At 8:40 a. m. all were paid off, instructed not to report for work until notified by the registration department, and the committee invited to see Wollenberg who, after considering the demands, notified the workers to re-register.

Greeted by mounted police, regular cops and several plain-clothesmen including one with a double-barreled shot-gun, to intimidate the workers, they were not molested although one, suspected of being a leader, was picked up and given a two-hour ride. The demands were granted, however, and several joined the Charity Workers Protective Union, which led the struggle.

FRANDSEN EVICTION TRIAL NEARS CLOSE AFTER THREE WEEKS

Prosecution Lies Exposed by Defense

SEATTLE, Wash., July 2.—The three weeks trial of the sixteen eviction fighters arrested at the Frandsen home April 26, will end next Wednesday or Thursday when the closing arguments are made. Workers have packed the court room and corridors every day.

Frank Frandsen, the unemployed worker whose family was being evicted when deputies attacked the workers assembled to stop it, was the last defense witness to take the stand. He proved that he had paid \$4200 into the home, twice as much as its present value. Collusion between the welfare office and the prosecution was exposed when photographs of the ramshackle, foul-smelling shack into which the welfare office offered to move Frandsen were shown in court. The board had gone to considerable expense since to remodel the place and bolster up the prosecutor's case.

The attempts to frame the workers on trial have been evident every day of the trial. One of the last witnesses, a deputy sheriff, proved so bad a liar that denying he had kicked 15-year-old Leonard Frandsen in the groin, he identified another of the defendants, Robt. Norton, as young Frandsen.

Activity Builds U. C. In Sacramento

SACRAMENTO, July 1.—In the past week the Unemployed Council has taken in 14 members, formed 4 block committees and is forming a fifth. These are the results of winning relief for a great number of cases at the Charities and following up the work organizationally.

WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE

ROOSEVELT CAMP RECRUIT TELLS OF ROTTEN CONDITIONS

Have Been Working 10 and 11 Hours Per Day Thus Far

Camp McKinley, Coos County, Oregon, June 24, 1933.

To Western Worker: I am sadly disappointed in Roosevelt's New Deal in the C. C. C. camps. He stressed the point that we would only work six hours a day. Well, I entered the camp on the 11th of June and have worked 10 and 11 hours a day, until yesterday, when we started in on an eight-hour shift. I expect the eight-hour shift will last throughout the entire enlistment.

The food is very poor, almost wholly canned goods. We don't get any fresh vegetables, and the cooks ought to learn how to cook. We have to stand in line 45 minutes to get our meals. Then when we finally do eat, the spuds, prunes, gravy and prune juice all run together, as we have only one mess plate. There is never enough and everybody is disgusted. We have no tables or chairs and have to eat on the ground.

We get up at 5:45 a. m. There are 8 and 9 men quartered in each small tent, with only about 8 or 10 inches between cots. We haven't enough blankets to keep warm at night and some of us sleep in our shirts, while others brought more blankets from home.

We were to get clothing issued us, but haven't received any yet. Most of the boys here are from around Omaha, Nebraska, came here in very high spirits but are now pretty well fed up.

—By a Comrade who is learning more every day of Roosevelt's generosity.

Charities Threaten Food Cutoff, Force Women Into Cannery

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Threatened by the Associated Charities that their groceries would be cut off if they did not find work in the canneries, two women of the Fillmore District got a job at the California Packing Corp. cannery on Williams avenue, working on the night shift.

They started at 7 p. m. At 7 a. m. the foreman told one of them "she was too slow," paid her 15c for her twelve hours work and sent her home. The other worked until 9 a. m. and was paid off with 65c for her fourteen hours—about 5c an hour!

—Charity Workers Wife.

Jobless "Miners" Pan Only \$3.43 a Month in Pay Dirt

SACRAMENTO, June 22.—Proposals made to the Federal Government to set up a fund for the Bureau of Mines would grub stake unemployed to mine for gold in placer locations. The bureau would provide transportation, equipment, beans, bacon and books, for those who will choose this way of taking themselves off relief.

Last year this "self-help" method was strongly urged—to draw jobless away from the large cities and keep them out of the struggle. The results are clear in the report of the bureau: "For 1932 over 12,000 unemployed, who turned prospector and sordidness in California to beat the depression, averaged only \$41.12 for their labors for the year."

This is \$3.43 a month, 85c a week or 12 1/2c a day!

2 Cases Won By New Unemployed Council In Tinino, Wash.

TININO, Wash., June 22.—Better living conditions for unemployed are being forced here with the recent formation of an Unemployed Council. Council Commissioner Tom Richards, who is also mayor, has permitted food to be distributed only once a week, resulting in the death of one worker from starvation.

Living one block off Main street in a house unfit for human habitation, like Yokum lay dying from starvation and medical care unknown to anyone until the Unemployed Council took action. He died within 12 hours after being taken to the hospital.

Dick Morgan was left to be eaten alive by bed bugs after being refused help from the Welfare and County Commission. The Unemployed Council had the house cleaned and fumigated. A new mattress and bedclothing was obtained, etc.

—A. C.

ATTEMPT TO FOIST FAKE UNION ONTO MINERS EXPOSED

Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Tries to Build A. F. L.

WALSENBERG, Colo., June 28.—Efforts of the Rockefeller-owned Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. to build a fake union as provided by the National Recovery Bill, were exposed at the organization meeting here by Al Adams, representative of the Western Worker.

A C. F. and I. company official, two slyster lawyers, the city police, strike breakers and local politicians called the meeting, declaring, "The class war is over." "Strikes are no longer necessary," and that under Roosevelt "Capital and labor are organizing together," and urged the workers to join the A. F. of L. National Mine Workers of America.

Provocative attempts included the urging by police that the workers destroy the machines so they could all go to work. Practically all the miners here are jobless.

Not knowing who he was, Comrade Adams was asked to speak. He exposed the Recovery Bill as a means to lower the standard of living of the workers, and the organizing of the N. M. W. A. as an effort to keep the workers from making a militant fight against starvation. Prolonged applause greeted this, and a group of workers are preparing for organizing into the militant National Miners Union.

Gallup Miners to Organize N. M. U.

GALLUP, New Mexico, June 29.—At a meeting of 400 Tuesday night, the miners of Gallup voted unanimously to organize into the National Miners Union, and put up a fight against the low wages and worsened conditions expected under the new Industrial Recovery codes.

Conditions in the mines are already miserable. The workers slave 10 to 12 hours a day for from 75c to \$1.50. From this, in addition, they are robbed at the tipple on their weight, and docked heavily for any rock in the cars. No dead work is paid for. Those fired are unable to get relief.

striker fell on the slippery floor and fractured his skull. We have not heard of, or seen him since. Letters of protest against these vile conditions should be sent at once by individuals, and liberal, social and religious groups to Sheriff Emig and the County Supervisors at San Jose.

Comrades in Jail

CHERRY PICKERS STRIKE PRISONERS TELL OF ROTTEN TREATMENT IN JAIL

Santa Clara County Jail, San Jose, Calif., June 26.

Twenty-seven of the leaders of the cherry strikers in Santa Clara Valley are shut away in the County Jail here. An army of police, special deputies, state patrols and Legionnaires heavily armed with guns, blackjacks, pickhandles and teargas, arrested them after attacking the picket lines. The strikers were demanding 30c an hour for an eight-hour day, instead of the 20c an hour for 10 hours of forced.

Three days we lay in the "big tank" of the jail, denied the right to counsel or to notify friends, to medical attention, or the right to know the charges placed against us. Then at the hearing, we were charged with disturbing the peace—and bail was set at \$500 cash each. It's usually \$10. Instead of a speedy trial, dates were set 25 to 28 days ahead! Of course, we couldn't raise any such amounts.

Conditions here vie with the dungeons of the Czar. There are no bunks. We must sleep on filthy, narrow straw mattresses, on the damp concrete floor. The lousy moth-eaten blankets are merely rags; and the worst of it is there are not enough of these imitation mattresses and blankets to go around. All 60 of us in this 40x100 foot dungeon must sleep in the clothes we wear all day. No towels are furnished, no toilet paper, nothing but very little soap. We are not allowed in the yard for sunshine and air. Two meagre meals of starchy food of the cheapest sort are all we get. All requests, such as for newspapers, are ignored.

Pat Calihan, clubbed by the thugs more than a week ago, was given a fractured jaw. He suffers terribly; he can not eat nor sleep. The jaw should have been x-rayed and properly set at once, but all that was done was laying on an external bandage.

But the spirit of comrades is undampened. Time and again each day the prison rings with revolutionary songs. Educational talks by the comrades explains to all the other prisoners why they are there.

A few concessions have been forced by organized protests and demands. The food has been slightly bettered; a few more blankets and mattresses have been thrown in. These small gains have won the support of the other prisoners and we elected a joint committee on the issue of food and sent our demands to Sheriff Emig. If we receive no satisfactory answer we are prepared to go on a general hunger strike!

Another issue has arisen. Some were allowed to take a shower bath, and were herded through 7 and 8 at a time. One Mexican

Next week we will publish the names of others: FOR LIFE—SAN QUENTIN Tom Mooney, J. B. McNamara, John J. Connelianson, M. A. Schmidt. FOR LIFE—FOLSOM Warren K. Billings.

SIX MONTHS—LINCOLN HEIGHTS JAIL (Mooney Runners)—Meyer Baylin, Jess Shapiro, Ben Boots, Ed Palmer, Ann Davis, Ethel Dell.

THREE MONTHS—FAIRFIELD COUNTY JAIL Donald Gingham, Babel Alonzo, Darvin Alonzo. SIX MONTHS—SAN JOSE COUNTY JAIL Elizabeth Nicholas, Matt Houari.

STILL AWAITING BAIL IN SAN JOSE ARRESTED DURING CHERRY STRIKE Pat Calihan, Mike Marves, Mathew Rizzoli, Joe Romero, Manuel Symon, Jack Warnick, Ernest Tucker, Bob Nelson, John Diaz, Fred Hoffman, Gus Romero, John Jonson, Peter Peioippo, J. Costenlotto, J. Costella, Myrtle Harris, Dorothy Garcia.

INGLESIDE JAIL—100 DAYS Jerry Finegold.

fellow workers, any organization to which he belongs, or supports. (3) Try to inform the Strike Committee or I. L. D. immediately about the arrest. (4) Don't talk to anyone about the case while in jail. (5) Don't sign any kind of papers, no matter how innocent they appear. (6) Refuse firmly to answer questions until he has seen his lawyer or the representative of the I. L. D. (7) Always plead NOT GUILTY in case he faces a court before a representative reaches him. A worker fighting for his rights or a living wage is never guilty. As soon as arrests occur, the strikers defense committee in conjunction with the I. L. D. should get in touch with the workers' families. There should be immediate arrangement for prison relief fruit, reading material, etc. If these—cigarettes, writing materials, relief duties cannot be met, a house to house collection should be organized by the I. L. D. branch. (2) There should be a local pub-

FOREIGN NEWS BRIEFS

Soviet-British Relations Resumed

The latest report states that the negotiations proved successful, trade relations have been reestablished and the two spies have been released by the Soviet Government.

LONDON, June 26.—Upon invitation from the British foreign secretary, Maxim Litvinoff is holding a conference with him, for the reestablishment of trade relations. The British who obviously realize what a serious mistake they made in breaking off relations over the arrest of the Metropolitan-Vickers spies, were told at the outset that no proposals made by them will be considered before the trade ban against Soviet goods will be lifted.

700,000 At Zetkin Funeral

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., June 23.—The remains of Comrade Clara Zetkin, old Communist leader, were laid in the Red Square, accompanied by a most impressive demonstration in which 700,000 took part. The pallbearers included Stalin, Molotov, and the rest of the Central Committee and the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

2nd 5-Year-Plan Advances

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—Subscription to the 3 billion ruble loan issued by the government for the "First Year of the Second Five-Year Plan," has been subscribed for already to the extent of 84% and the campaign will undoubtedly go over the top.

Oil production has attained a record with 52,000 tons daily in the Azerbaijan oil fields according to the reports from Baku. This is 11% in excess of the program.

In the Moscow district peasants still out of the collective farms are flocking to join in thousands.

Prepare to Proclaim Dictatorship in Bulgaria

SOFIA, Bulgaria.—As a preliminary step to the proclamation of a dictatorship in Bulgaria, raids have been organized during which thousands have been arrested. Martial law has been declared, and Bulgaria has been totally cut off from the outside world, in order to suppress what the government terms the Macedonian revolutionists, but in reality it is against the growing Communist movement. In Sofia the Communists captured a clear majority during the last election.

U. S. Protests Franco-Spanish Pact

MADRID, Spain, June 26.—A further evidence of the sharpening relations between the U. S. and France is in the trade pact between Spain and France, being protested by the U. S. The pact provides preference be given to French automobiles through tariff favors, while on the other hand a low tariff will be placed on such goods as are imported from Spain. Eighty per cent of the automobiles imported into Spain were American made.

Fascists Disintegrate

BERLIN, June 27.—The rift in the Fascist ranks is becoming more pronounced as Hugenberg, leader of the Nationalists, and a member of the Hitler cabinet, resigned from his post.

After Hitler has used fully the services of the Social Democrats who have prevented the united front of the workers to resist him, he declared them illegal. Now hundreds are being arrested and being sent to the concentration camps.

Polish Peasants Refuse to Pay Taxes

WARSAW, Poland, June 27.—Nine peasants and one policeman were slain, in a battle when peasants in a number of Galicia districts refused to pay taxes.

ONE-THIRD OF IDAHO CITY IS ON CHARITY; FAMILIES \$9.60 A MO.

Unemployed Council Is Being Started

BOISE, Idaho, June 24.—Of the 23,000 in this city, nearly one-third are on slim charity or homeless. At least 2500 workers have been without work or income for several years. They and their families have been on meager charity which is now cut. Men must feed, clothe and shelter their families on four days' work per month at \$2.40 per day—a total of \$9.60—without regard to the number in the family. No cash is allowed the worker—he must submit to supervision supplied by professional welfare agents, well-paid and well-fed.

The unemployed organized here last winter but preachers, politicians and lawyers connived to turn the organization into a "cooperative, non-profit business" for self-help. Although the maximum strength of the organization has been dissipated, a small group has set up an Unemployed Council and Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, which is carrying on organizational activity.

Several who were docked, all members of the A. F. of L. controlled "Progressive Union," presented their case to the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League. A committee was elected to go to the Progressive Union and demand that a committee including at least two of the workers affected, be elected by the Union to go to the R. F. C. and demand the 40c cut be returned. The rank and file members of the Progressive Union got a committee of five appointed. When the demands were presented, Roosevelt flatly refused to recognize the committee.

The unemployed have decided to form a new organization, The Workers League, for the purpose of cooperating the rank and file members of the Progressive Union in continuing the fight to have the 40c cut reinstated and to unite other organizations in the fight of the jobless.

Roosevelt is attempting to split the ranks of the Union by paying workers on the Fair Grounds job \$2.75 while all others are paid \$2.40. The rank and file members are demanding that all workers be paid \$2.75 per hour.

—Pocatello Worker.

out at 25c per hour. Skilled labor, tinting and painting the City Hall, is paid in these store orders at the same "wage" rate.

Now the workers see that they must build a fighting Unemployed Council.

Workers! Smash the Criminal Syndicalism Law!

MISERY OF IDAHO JOBLESS CALLS FOR ORGANIZED FIGHT

\$12 a Month in Scrip Given For Family of Five

NAMPA, Idaho, June 22.—With the breaking up of the United Workers, unemployed organization, the Welfare Board immediately began an attack on the jobless. The commissary formerly maintained was closed, and heads of families are now "allowed" six days labor per month (eight hour day) for which they receive \$2 per day in orders on local stores. This \$12 (in scrip) must take care of all the wants of families of five or more. Nothing is allowed for rent or lights, and water bills are worked

LET THAT BE YOUR ANSWER TO ROOSEVELT'S
ENSLAVING ACT!

Editorial Column

JULY 4TH FOR DISABLED VETERANS

July 4th in 1933 as always is being turned into a day when the masses in the United States are to be reminded that they are the "freest" people on earth. This year particularly all efforts are being bent upon swinging the sentiment into jingoistic channels.

The Navy has been scattered along the West Coast. Everywhere speeches are heard glorifying the tremendous expenditures for the Navy decided for by the Roosevelt administration. The slogan for this July 4th is "A Navy Second to None."

In addition to glorifying the war program, the entire capitalist propaganda machinery will be put in motion to hail the Recovery Act as another "revolution" with Roosevelt as the new Washington.

But the main "punch" is taken out of this year's July 4th, as only three days prior marked the cutting off of disabled veterans compensation for hundreds of thousands. These, that fought in the wars that made the American capitalists the most powerful on earth, are now being turned out of the hospitals completely destitute, with no place to go. Those unemployed and with no other income find themselves thrown on the charity rolls. Perhaps the worst cases are the 65,000 Spanish-American War veterans, who, mostly over 50, are made completely destitute, at a time when a man over 40 is considered too old to keep up with the modern speed-up. Would veterans of the Revolutionary War still be alive, those who made July 4th, would likewise be thrown on the soup line by the banker-controlled government. It is very difficult to whip up a patriotic spirit when it is so apparent what one could expect for fighting for "his" country.

The fact stares everyone in the face, that \$313,000,000 was appropriated for navy construction, and this is about equal to what was taken from the mouths of the veterans and their families.

The Communist Party calls upon the veterans to fight the Roosevelt "Economy" and this is one time they will be fighting for themselves. The militant struggle under the leadership of the Liaison Committee which organized the Veterans March on Washington, already resulted in a partial success and the number to be dropped entirely was reduced. Only the continuance of the fight will force more concessions.

Especially now is it clear that veteran organizations and the jobless must unite in the fight against starvation. Unemployed Councils everywhere must be alert to every veteran's relief case. Any veteran refused relief or admittance to the city hospitals should be backed by large committees of workers, in a most militant manner.

Veterans! Organize! Join the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League!

Form active groups in all veterans' organizations, to fight against the treacherous leaders, for the program adopted at the rank and file convention in Washington.

IS THE CRISIS ENDING?

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Figures of the United States Department of Commerce for trade on the West Coast for May show a DECREASE to \$21,718,349 from \$24,299,960 for May of last year. Even the heavy shipments of war materials from Pacific Coast ports to Japan, Kuomintang China, and South America, were not sufficient to bring the balance up, and give basis to the Roosevelt Prosperity ballyhoo.

The following tables compare 1933 trade with 1932.

	May 1933	May 1932
San Francisco	\$4,716,866	\$6,707,380
Los Angeles	5,483,142	7,508,742
San Diego	151,665	165,673
All California	\$10,351,673	\$13,381,795
Oregon	576,202	757,219
Washington	2,023,475	2,396,984
Total coast	\$12,951,357	\$16,535,998
Imports—	1933	1932
San Francisco	\$4,226,145	\$3,296,778
Los Angeles	1,985,538	1,700,251
San Diego	138,810	54,209
All California	\$6,350,493	\$5,051,238
Oregon	450,694	335,271
Washington	1,965,815	2,377,453
Total coast	\$8,766,992	\$7,763,962

UNIONS, GROUPS OF THE TUUL IN PRECONVENTION DISCUSSION

The following resolution, adopted by the Needle Workers Industrial Union of S. F., is the first of a series submitted by unions affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, analyzing the problems before them on the basis of the discussion now going on in preparation for the California Convention, on August 6th, and the National TUUL convention on September 2nd to 7th.

RESOLUTION ON TASKS OF THE N. T. U. I. U.

Analyzing the past activities of the union we can score a number of achievements. Although the membership of the union is still very small, ideologically it has a great influence among the workers in the industry, particularly in the cloak trade. In that trade the union conducted a number of struggles, and although success was not met with in all cases, still we proved to the workers that ours is the only union whose aim is to organize the workers for bettering conditions in the shops. It was also proven that had our union been numerically stronger, at the time of the struggles, we would have been far more successful.

When the union called for a formation of a united front, there was an enthusiastic response from unorganized and from the A. F. of L. union (International Ladies Garment Workers) and a committee was set up to conduct the struggle.

Although we have members in the Men's Clothing and Dress

branches of the industry, we have failed to activate them for struggle in the shops. The dressmakers have met with little progress while concentrating on a number of shops. In the men's section less than that was accomplished, although there is a group working within the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Our main weakness is in these two branches.

We have completely failed to penetrate among the Fur Workers and have only recently started among the millinery. Our isolation from the Chinese workers is particularly clear from the fact that these workers, who are anxious for organization have formed a union of their own, but we have only recently discovered it. At present we must, as one of our important tasks, work among these workers.

The "Needle Worker," our paper, was not popularized among other than the cloak workers. We have not yet made any effort to publish our own bulletin, to be used as an organizational means.

In view of the above facts the Union resolves that the following tasks must guide its activities in the course of the coming period:

- (1) Strengthen the men's clothing and dress section!
- (2) A bulletin should be issued.
- (3) To Concentrate on Organizing the Chinese and millinery workers!
- (4) Popularize the Needle Worker.
- (5) To work more closely with the Trade Union Unity League.

How the "Recovery Act" Works



"Socialist" Co-operators in Action

Fooling many workers into thinking that the Pacific Cooperative League is democratic and for the good of workers, the Trustees, composed of several Socialist Party leaders and college professors, are attempting to set up a racket for themselves. Workers and Trustees sign contracts of trust "for the purposes of economic adjustment, civic betterment and the giving of vocational guidance and placement." This thus far amounted to picking crops for a share, and wood chopping, with the leaders doing the bookkeeping and members the working.

The Pacific Cooperative League Socialist leaders aim in the same manner as is attempted by the now discredited barter movement, to distract the workers from struggle for real relief, and for unemployment insurance, through a self help scheme. Only they color it as pioneering for a new social order. Similar to the barter fakery, the leaders have so entrenched themselves as trustees, that they are able to exploit the labor of the rank and file members. The workers are told to be content with the miserable condition imposed upon them since they are "working for an ideal."

A feeling of dissatisfaction has been smoldering among the workers who saw the P. C. L. buying trucks, saw mills, garages and other equipment and wondered when they were going to receive their share for food and other necessities.

After signing the working contract, workers automatically are bound to the terms of the Declaration of Trust which states that "membership in the Pacific Cooperative League shall not entitle any person to any portion of the legal title, to any of the trust property whatever, either personal or real, nor to the right to call for a partition or division of the same, or to call for any accounting, nor shall any member of the Pacific Cooperative League have the right to amend, alter or terminate the trust." Recently the workers asked themselves, "How come?" They elected a committee to demand a conference of the Trustees and general membership of the P. C. L. to have an accounting.

RANK AND FILE MEETS

The meeting called by the rank and file was held June 10 and was marked by the glaring failure of the financial committee to make a report. The workers wanted that report to find out exactly where the money was going and where they stood. The supposed "big shot" is a Mr. Calvert, lackey of Austin Lewis, the master of the Trustee and a former I. L. D. attorney, but deserted by refusing to defend workers when they couldn't raise the money demanded. He passed the "buck" and explained that it was not his fault that the report was not available.

By just glancing over the Declaration, the worker doesn't notice the smooth construction of its

phraseology. It took Max Radin, professor of law at the University of California, another professor and three students over three months to construct the slick document with which the worker practically signs away himself and all his rights.

Workers have continually questioned Calvert, the promoter, on how the P. C. L. operates and have tried to get him to keep his promises. Wood, cut by workers, and delivered by the truck drivers to old friends and sympathizers of the Trustees, is not paid for immediately. Workers asked to have the drivers collect. Calvert answered that only the Trust representative could handle the money.

After three weeks chopping, a strike was called in the woods. Calvert came out to pacify the workers with soothing words to which the workers responded, "We want food. We have been patient but can stand no more." So they received a little food to keep them quiet.

\$2.00 PER WEEK

Workers were promised \$5 cords out of every 100 cords cut. Many workers come and go as soon as they put in enough hours to entitle them to a cord of wood. The constant labor turn-over works against the interest of the steady workers who have to break in the new comers. The new men work a few days and then ask Calvert what they get for working. He tells them that after they put in 30 hours they can

draw on their account to the extent of \$2 worth of groceries each week. The following conversation ensues: "How in hell do you think I can work at this hard work on \$2 worth of groceries a week?" "The same as you lived before you came here!" "Say, what in hell kind of an outfit is this?" Then comes the story of the beautiful city being built by the social spirited leaders and a picture of the wonderful opportunity to build up a security for himself and family, building a new society in the shell of the old, etc. But the soft-soaping didn't go over with this worker who wanted food and no explanation, covered by "Socialist" phrases.

J. Stitt Wilson, Socialist demagog, and Trustee, seems to think that the workers are capable of cooperating to the extent of producing wealth but need the leadership of the intellectuals because American workers are "too backward to own, control or distribute it." The fuss over legal matters and responsibility is just a blind to bamboozle workers into being exploited.

Workers are capable of handling their own affairs as has been demonstrated in the work done in the vicinity of Fresno, Merced, Modesto and Prather where they were able to alleviate confusion by adopting a Declaration of Principles in which the workers of each P. C. L. unit have full power in deciding how the respective unit should operate. A similar principle

International Events and Western Workers

Geneva Conference Adjourns; Main Attention Given to London; American Agents in China Plan Sixth "Suppression Campaign" Against Chinese Soviets

The Geneva disarmament farce is officially adjourned until October. Some say that means it is dead. That's not really so. So long as there is a fool in the world who will follow the stupid pacifist belief that capitalism can disarm, there will be "diplomatic" monkeys who will go through the antics of pretending they are having weighty discussions on the matter. Disarmament was dead from the start. But the disarmament conference farce will live as long as capitalism and capitalist wars live.

War will be abolished not through mock discussions on disarmament but through a world overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a Workers and Farmers Soviet Government which abolishes the cause of wars—the struggle over the rights of capitalists to exploit peoples.

The adjournment at Geneva is an efficiency move of the capitalist governments. Instead of having

two thieves' markets where they trade the rights to rob and exploit and make alliances for war, they have only one—the conference in the Hall of Possibilities in the Geological Museum in London called the World Economic Conference.

The high unadulterated line of "bull" which emanated from the "socialist" McDonald, from Hull and other alleged statesmen during the first days of the meeting has given way to a grim and stubborn attempt of each imperialist power to black-jack the other into accepting their own particular terms of carrying on the economic and political wars for foreign markets. Of course the plan submitted by each country is in their own favor.

The conference cannot possibly achieve its objectives (see the WESTERN WORKER of two issues ago) because of the unsolvable antagonisms between the desire and imperative need of each imperialist power to expand (if they are to survive) and the lack of room for line-up for war. It will never solve the world economic crisis.

From the Hong Kong Sunday Herald of April 23, 1933, a comrade in China sends me the following clipping:

RED "SUPPRESSION" IN SOUTH CHINA

Quick Results From Plan Expected

Concrete plans for the suppression of the Communists in Kiangsi and Fukien have been formed following a conference between General Chen Chi-tong, Commander-in-Chief of the First Group Army, and General Tsai Ting-kai, Commander of the 19th Route Army.

It is expected that the Reds will be suppressed within a short time in accordance with the plan.—Central Press.

This then is likely to be the sixth suppression campaign. Five "suppression campaigns" preceded this one, each time led by the butcher Chian-Kai-Shek, supposed to be the best general the Chinese and American bourgeoisie have in China, and each time this great "warrior" was glad to return to Nanking with his pants on. Most of his army was either scattered or went over to the side of the Reds. And the Red Army men who were poorly armed and without equipment would replenish their supplies.

is advocated for the Oakland units. Only by building an organization of workers, will the interests of the workers be maintained.

—P. C. L. Member.

Tsai-Ting-Kai, many comrades will remember, was the general in charge of the defense of the Wuong forts near Shanghai, a short time ago. This general pressed by the militant spirit of the 19th Route Army, which he commanded as well as by the demands of the population, defied the wishes and policy of the Nationalist cowards of the Nanking government and led his soldiers in a splendid defense struggle against the Japanese invasion.

Nanking did not dare punish his troops openly. So they punished them secretly. While the Kuo-Min-Tang traitors were making their peace with the Japanese in Jehol and Manchuria, turning over huge territories and peoples to them which incidentally they are using as a base for war against the Soviet Union, they sent the 19th Route Army with Tsai-Ting-Kai to do the wretched job of fighting their own people in the South and prevent them from freeing themselves from landlordism and capitalism. The heroes of Shanghai are, however, no longer in this division. Most of them went over to the Chinese Soviet Red Army many months ago or deserted in disgust. Tsai's troops are new recruits. All that is left of the heroic Shanghai army is the name.

Five times Chiang took a licking. The sixth time Tsai will take it. The treachery of the Nanking government is, however, driving the masses into unbelievable misery. While our own capitalist press spreads stories invented in Riga about famines in the Soviet Union, they hide completely the facts about the terrible conditions in China.

The Nanking government is the puppet of U. S. capitalism. Here in the U. S., and especially in the West which borders in the Far East, we should be concerned. Matters cannot continue as they are forever. What is happening in the Far East is material to the next world war. The rising revolutionary movement is the counter struggle to the Japanese-British-U. S. fight for the rights to exploit the Chinese masses.

August 1, the 19th anniversary of the world war, is a day of demonstration against all imperialist war, especially the war against the Chinese people and the Soviet Union. On that day workers all over the country should rise to demand, that the more than two billion dollars spent in the U. S. for war preparations annually be turned over to feed the unemployed.

Now is the time to start making this demonstration the biggest the country has ever seen.

—S. A. D.

Organized Fight for Social Insurance Gains

By GEORGE MORRIS

The second convention of the International Workers Order, held in Chicago on June 17-23, showed a record of progress that hardly finds a parallel among other organizations of the workers.

The great growth of the organization is all the more significant as its three-year period of existence was marked by a crisis unprecedented in history. All other fraternal organizations have to fight for their lives during the crisis. Hundreds of thousands are dropping out of the boss controlled fraternal organizations, unable to keep up with the dues. Benefits are being reduced, and dues are increased as there is a greater drain on the reserve funds than ever.

Millions have been compelled to drop their insurance with private companies. Now millions remain in the pockets of the multimillionaires, while the workers when they are in need most get no benefits.

Insurance such as that given by the Southern Pacific Railroad to its employees is becoming meaningless—the disability clause having been eliminated, although payments are deducted from the wages of the workers.

35,000 MEMBERS

The main reason for the growing strength of the International Workers Order is precisely because it has fulfilled all its obligations paid sick and death benefits with clock like precision, maintained its low dues, and took an active part in the struggles of the workers, especially in the fight for Social Insurance at the expense of the government.

The IWO started with 5000 members three years ago. At its first convention, May, 1931, 11,000 members were represented. AT THE SECOND CONVENTION THERE WERE 35,000 REPRESENTED.

In government statistics revealed

in a journal on the condition among the fraternal organizations of the United States, it is admitted that 400 organizations lost 1,800,000 members during the recent period, while only eight organizations recorded gains. Among the IWO is third, and the Russian Mutual Aid, which now merged with the IWO, is seventh.

REALLY INTERNATIONAL

The Order started almost entirely Jewish. Now it has developed to a real international order. Fraternal workers organizations counting over 5000 Hungarians, over 5000 Slovaks, almost 6000 Russians, 1200 Ukrainians, and thousands in Italian, Polish, Rumanian, English speaking branches are now a part of the organization. Not counting the existing fraternal organizations that have joined more than 8000 new members were recruited.

Further indication of the growth of the IWO is that at the first convention the entire capital of the organization was \$51,000, while at present it has reached over \$500,000.

Another very important achievement is that the IWO has become a force intimately linked with all the struggles of the workers. While in the first place serving its role as a sick and death benefit organization, it has likewise given great help to the fighting workers press, to the tune of \$60,000 for the Jewish Morning Freiheit, \$10,000 to the Daily Worker, \$600 to the Hungarian Daily Elora. At least \$20,000 was collected for the I. L. D., \$10,000 for miners strike relief, and tens of thousands for similar causes. The organization played a great part in the recent election

I. W. O. Convention Records Huge Gains; Becomes Really International in Composition; Dues Further Reduced and Benefits Increased; Wonderful Opportunity For Building the Workers Fraternal Order in the Western Cities

CONVENTION REPORT

A report of the Second Convention of the International Workers Order, will be given on FRIDAY, JULY 7th, 8 P. M. CALIFORNIA HALL, POLK AND TURK STS., S. F. George Morris, editor of the Western Worker and delegate from the English Branch in S. F., and M. Wilkins, district secretary of the organization in Northern California, will report.

ADMISSION FREE

campaign, in the struggle against fascism, etc.

WEAKNESSES ANALYZED

The 650 delegates gathered for the five-day convention did not spend the time "big timing," or glorying in the success. The convention went into a thorough analysis of the weaknesses in the organization, so as to lay a basis for an even greater growth by the third convention.

The fact was made clear that one of the weakest sections of the order is the English speaking. The decision was made that this section be built to become one of the strongest, and that recruiting be especially in the basic industries and among the mass of Negro workers. It was established that while many branches take an active part in all struggles of the workers, they fail to make their chief appeal to the workers on the basis of the benefits offered. Many branches are sectarian, and confine recruiting to only class conscious workers.

FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE

It was made clear that the Order

has an opportunity for becoming the leader in the struggle for Unemployment and Social Insurance, and should build a united front of fraternal organizations to that end.

The leaders of the boss fraternal organizations are opposed to Social Insurance paid by the Government, as that would take away the foundation for their fat salaries jobs. The insurance companies are spending large funds to prevent Social Insurance legislation, as that would take away their business. They see how in the Soviet Union where all Social Insurance is provided through the government, insurance companies and sick and death benefit organizations are superfluous.

The convention considered thoroughly the cultural life in the organization and laid plans for enriching it. Great emphasis was put on the youth section, which already counts 1200 members, and the children's section, which although started recently, counts 800.

The organization was reconstructed, so that in addition to the national executive committee, there are language national committees to direct the work of their respective branches everywhere in their own language.

DUES REDUCED

But the greatest achievement of the convention is in the improvements made in the constitution.

Great reductions were made in the already low dues, especially in the lower brackets, so as to make possible the building of the organization among the greatest mass of workers. This was a drastic cut in the expenses of the organization that does not have a large overhead or big salaries officials. The

amount to be paid for the various funds is of course fixed by law and cannot be touched.

For instance where formerly a person, say 35 years old, for an insurance policy of \$500 dollars, receiving \$7.00 per week sick benefit, and entitled to a \$15.00 per week consumption benefit for 13 weeks would have to pay \$1.52 per month plus the local dues (usually about 25c), at present for a similar insurance policy, \$8.00 a week in sick benefit and \$20.00 a week consumption benefits for 25 weeks, one would pay \$1.13 cents per month plus the local dues.

If the same aged person took the same death and consumption, disability benefit insurance together with \$4.00 per week sick benefit, the dues would be 84 cents per month, while formerly \$1.08 was paid, for only \$3.50 per week and only \$5.00 consumption benefit.

At present all dues paid cover also a disability (crippling) insurance up to \$300.00.

Consumption benefits have been increased to \$20.00 per week for a period of 25 weeks. Formerly the highest was \$15.00 for only 13 weeks.

What other fraternal organization can increase benefits and decrease dues in a period like this?

MUST BUILD I. W. O. IN WEST

The convention cleared the road for a greater mass recruiting than ever. The question is placed before the Western parts of the United States, where the organization is very weak. "Are we going to take advantage of the opportunity?" We delegates representing the West Coast branches had to bend our heads in shame in face of the tremendous progress in the Eastern

cities. Although the militant workers movement on the coast is by no means behind the rest of the country, the IWO has made comparatively little progress. This is not because workers won't join the organization, but mainly because our Party and the revolutionary movement here generally have not recognized the IWO as an important detachment in the fighting ranks of the workers. It was regarded as a mere auxiliary to other organizations, but its special role as a mutual benefit organization, so necessary to the workers, and the great appeal it carries was overlooked. The organization was not popularized.

In California another obstacle was cleared out of the way. We have been granted a charter by the state government, to operate as a mutual aid organization. Up until this time thanks to insurance companies and other organizations we were "illegal" and this was emphasized by enemy organizations. They whispered to many, "Don't put your money into that organization, it isn't legal." This means another victory.

The convention must mark the beginning for a membership drive in the Western states for a strong Order. All Party units should investigate the possibilities for a branch. Ten is the minimum number necessary. Communicate with the Northern California district office of the IWO at 1740 O'Farrell street, San Francisco.

You can build branches speaking any language, although our main emphasis is for English speaking branches. Since the convention a start was already made. A youth branch organized on the East Bay side. We especially look to Los Angeles where the IWO is strongest to build English speaking branches. On to the building of a powerful workers fraternal order!